

# WORKERS of the WORLD UNITE THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST

No. 134

With which is incorporated  
The International Socialist Review for Australasia.

SYDNEY: NOVEMBER 16, 1912

Registered at the General Post Office, Sydney,  
for transmission by post as a Newspaper.

PRICE, ONE PENNY.

## The Keening.

By Marie E. J. Pitt, in "Horses of the Hills."

In the face of the Mt. Lyell, and now the Broken Hill disaster, the following verses are very appropriate.—F. J. Riley.

We are the women and children  
Of the men that mined for gold;  
Heavy are we with sorrow,  
Heavy as heart can hold;  
Galled are we with injustice,  
Sick to the soul of loss—  
Husbands and sons and brothers,  
Slain for the yellow dross!

We are the women and children  
Of the men that died like sheep,  
"Stoping" the stubborn matrix,  
Piling the mullock heap;  
Stifling in torrid "rises,"  
Stumbling with stupid tread,  
Along the Vale of the Shadow  
To the thud of the stamper head!

We are the women and children  
Of the miners that delved below,  
Main shaft and winze and crosscut,  
Opening the silly "show."  
Look at us! Yea, in our faces!  
God! are ye not ashamed,  
In the night of your godless fellows  
Of the men ye have killed and maimed!

They moiled like guanoes in the "faces,"  
They choked in the "fracture" fumes,  
And your dividends paved the pathway  
That led to their early tombs.  
With Death in the sleepless night shifts,  
They died for the prize ye drew;  
And the Devil loaded the pieces,  
But the stakes were held by you!

Ye were the Lords of Labor;  
They were the slaves of need;  
Homes they had for the keeping,  
Children to clothe and feed.  
Ye paid them currency wages—  
Shall it stand to your souls for shrift,  
That ye bought them in open market  
For "seven and six a shift!"

Wise in your generation,  
Cunning are ye in your day!  
But 'ware of the stealthy vengeance  
That never your wealth shall stay!  
They won it—yea, with their life blood:  
Ye laughed at the sacrifice,  
But every drop of your spilling  
We shall hold you to pay the price!

Ye have sown the wind to your sorrow;  
Ye have sown by the coward's code,  
Where the glimmering candles gutter,  
And the rock-drill bites on the lode!  
Ye have sown to the jungle of stampers,  
To the brawl of the Stock Exchange,  
And your children shall reap the whirlwind,  
On the terms that the gods arrange.

And ye who counsel the nation,  
Statesmen who rule the State!  
Foolish are ye in your weakness,  
Wise are we in our hate!  
Traitors and false that pander  
To the spillers of human life,  
Slaying with swords of silence  
Who dared not slay with the knife!

And ye of the House of Pilate,  
Ye who gibber of Christ,  
At the foot of the golden crosses  
Where the sons of men are tried!  
Ye who whimper of patience,  
Who slay with a loose-lipped lie,  
At the word of the fat blasphemers,  
Whose poppet-heads mock the sky.

## The Passing Show.

War can be destroyed but not regulated.

The present war in the Balkans illustrates the truth of Walsh's saying.

The war between the followers of Mahomet and the followers of Christ has become unregulated wholesale murder.

The Mahometans have appealed in vain to the Christians for mercy—for intervention and peace.

The Christian nations have turned a deaf ear to the Mahometan nation, and have said in effect, in the language of the ring, "fight on."

Meanwhile, thousands of children are

The Minister for Defence, who arrived in Sydney yesterday, expressed himself as well satisfied with the progress made under the universal training scheme.—Daily Paper.



GENERALISIMUS PEARCE: It gives me great pleasure to note the high state of efficiency to which you men have been brought, and I hope you will be found fighting shoulder to shoulder with Britain's troops in extending the great and glorious British Empire.

THE PUP: Bow! Wow.

being made fatherless; thousands of women are being made widows; thousands of women are being ravished and tortured; and countless numbers of children are being destroyed.

The sordid press tells us that Salonika and Adrianople have fallen, and that the Christian armies are now marching upon Constantinople, where hundreds of thousands of women and children are praying to Allah for help which can never come from that quarter.

The fall of Salonika and Adrianople, so lightly chronicled by the press, has meant a fall for the aged, the helpless, and the women and children into an abyss of unspeakable horror.

But the commercial press does not dwell on the unregulated horrors of war. It speaks of what it calls "heroism" and "glory"; of men being heroic enough to stand to their guns until mowed down by war's reaping machines.

Same people knot that such stuff is so much newspaper "chaff." It is so much "tommyrot" served up to "patriots," "jingoists," and "swashbucklers."

The so-called "heroes" are fools, or they wouldn't stand to be mowed down. The "patriotic" worker who dies in battle is blinded by the dust thrown in his eyes by newspaper men.

Cowper knew what the heroic and the patriotic are when he wrote:—

But war's a game, which were their subjects wise,  
Kings would not play at.

Lowell says, an editor "blows up the flames of political discord for no other occasion than that he may thereby handily boil his own pot."

No worker should believe what a jingo editor writes, for a "yellow" press suggests a jaundiced pressman, and the jaundiced eye sees everything yellow.

Only a jingo public credits a jingo paper, for both alike see contemporary events through the distorting medium of war frenzy.

The Australian press is jingoistic. Its pressmen are jaundiced. They see everything yellow and cater only for those who are similarly afflicted and those whom they hope to afflict.

The Labor pressman is as badly jaundiced as his Liberal brother. Both regard Japan, China, and other nations with jaundiced and jingoistic eyes. They think and write in yellow.

Mr. H. E. Booth, of the Sydney "Worker," denies this, and says acent this paper's charges:

"I hope I am not a militarist. I know I am not a jingo."

"I hate the trade of war. I hate the people who for personal aggrandisement, and in the interests of their class, influence the passions of the nations, and set them fighting one another."

"I regard the tremendous expenditure on armaments as the most criminal of all possible forms of waste."

"And yet, I believe, in the compulsory system of training in force in Australia."

"In fact, I not only believe in it, but I am quite unable to understand why Socialists should object to it."

If Mr. Booth understood Socialism he would be able to understand why Socialists object to Conscription.

Socialists object to Conscription because it means disaster to the working class. It was invented by their enemies, and is only advocated by the "yellow" press, amongst which must be classed, alas, the "Bulletin," and the "Worker," in which Mr. Booth writes.

It is useless to decry militarism, jingoism, and the "trade of war," in the "Worker," when the policy of the paper is the same as that of the "Telegraph," the "Herald," and the "Bulletin," and when in the next breath Mr. Booth says he believes in Conscription. A man is known by the company he keeps.

"I don't deny that under certain circumstances," says Mr. Booth, "their attitude would be justified."

"If, for instance, they lived in Great Britain, or in France, Germany, Italy, the United States, or almost anywhere else in the world than Australia, their opposition to compulsory service would be intelligible to me."

"The workers of those countries are really aliens in their own lands. They have little say in the conduct of public affairs, and the little they have is the veriest sham."

"They speak of the soil on which they and their fathers before them were born, as 'our country.'"

"But it is not their country at all. They have no ownership in it, nor have they any means of acquiring ownership."

Come, Mr. Booth, let us reason together. You admit that the workers in the European countries you mention are really aliens in their own lands, and later you say: "There is an understanding that the country (Australia) is to become ours, which, of course, implies that at present it is not ours, and that we are really as much aliens here as the Europeans are in their countries."

If the country is not ours, why should we become conscripts to defend it? If the country is to become ours, why not wait until we have it before we arm and train to defend it?

At present we are urged by Mr. Booth to train to defend a country which we don't own—in which we are aliens, and in which the conditions are the same as in those which he professes to think are so different.

Lay not that flattering unction to your soul," Mr. Booth. The conditions are the same here as in the older countries. The alleged difference is only one of degree. Landlordism, rent, interest, profit, and the wage system are here and flourishing under the upas tree of Capitalism.

But, says Mr. Booth, "The universal and equal franchise is our guarantee of future ownership. It is a guarantee limited only by our own intelligence and desire."

What a fatal limit is here! The party which Mr. Booth and the "Worker" supports is led by Fisher, Pearce, Beby, Holman, and others, and these gentlemen have given us immigration to create surplus labor and lower wages. They have invented a system of Coercion, which is entitled the "Industrial Disputes Act," to keep us quiet while we are being skinned. And if we refuse to keep quiet there are the boy conscripts to shoot us down.

The "universal and equal franchise" has led to this, and as a "guarantee" of the "future ownership" of Australia by the workers it looks rather shadowy and unsubstantial.

"Why," asks Mr. Booth, "should we not be prepared to defend the country that we can make our own just when we like?"

Admitting for the sake of argument, that it is possible and probable that someday the political leaders of the Labor party may go straight and that the rank and file are gifted with enough intelligence to support them in abolishing landlordism, and making the workers owners of the country, why prepare to defend the country by force of arms? Who is going to take it from them again? The foreigner, says the "Worker," and Mr. Booth.

But, do the "foreigners," when they conquer a country, dispose those in possession and give the land and buildings to the soldiers of their own armies. Did the Germans, when they conquered France, take all the farms from the peasants, the houses from the French houseowners, and the banks, factories, and workshops from their owners, and hand them over to German? No, they didn't. Even in Alsace Lorraine the Frenchmen who were in possession before the war, are in possession still. The Boers of South Africa were not dispossessed by the English. The Boers still have their farms and other property. They even have the Government and rule the country. All the fight and loss of life was so much waste.

It will not do, Mr. Booth. The frightening dodge is played out. Your position as a professed Socialist, writing for a yellow paper like the "Worker" is an unenviable one. The Labor party is jingoist, its press is jingoist, and its writers have to bolster up Conscription and Militarism.

At the Kildoorie Court on Nov. 7, Frank Thornett, 18, appeared to answer a charge that, he being a person subject to military law, refused to take the oath of allegiance or make an affirmation as required by the Defence Act. In reply to the Magistrate, Thornett said the Act contained many provisions with which he did not agree, and he could not conscientiously take the oath. He said: "The Act provides that I might be ordered out in the event of civil strife." If it were a trivial matter, I would submit, but this is a principle of great importance to me, and I cannot take the oath of allegiance. If I took the oath, it would be under protest, and if I broke it I should not consider my action dishonourable. I cannot possibly swear allegiance to the King." He was sentenced to one month for his honest outspokenness.



## The International Socialist

Journal of Revolutionary Socialism and Industrial Unionism.

Owned and controlled by the International Socialists.

Subscription: Australia, 4s per year, 1s per quarter. Postage added to other countries.

O. W. JORGENSEN, Manager.

Office: 115 GOULBURN STREET, SYDNEY.

**A Blue Mark** through this paragraph indicates that YOUR SUBSCRIPTION WILL EXPIRE WITH NEXT ISSUE.

**A Red Mark** indicates that your Subscription must be renewed AT ONCE, if you desire the delivery of the paper to continue.

There can be no question of the inseparability of Socialism and the proletariat. The Social Revolution is admittedly dependent upon the self-conscious growth of the proletariat class.—Lewis.

### Labor Leads.

Beeby Teaches the Liberals how to Cripple Unionism.

Union Funds and Books to be Seized, and Unionists' Wages to be Confiscated.

Governments in Australia are leading the world in legislation in the direction of dealing with industrial disputes, and to the Labor Party in power in New South Wales belongs the credit of leading the rest of Australia.

In 1908 a N.S.W. Liberal Government passed an Industrial Disputes Act, under which the Newcastle coal strike was broken and Bowling and other leaders gaoled. Other unionists were fined, and these, refusing to pay such fines, were also gaoled. By refusing to pay fines and electing to go to gaol rather than do so, the 1908 Act was practically rendered useless to the employing class and the Government, and the Labor Party, then in opposition, kept up such a vigorous denunciation of the Act, and the leg-ironing and gaoing of unionists, that at the subsequent general elections the Liberals were defeated and Labor took in hand the government of the State.

Naturally, the unionists expected more sympathetic treatment from their own leaders than they had received from the Liberals, but in the Lithgow strike they found that the McGowan Labor Government used the police force and the courts in the same manner that the Liberals had used these time-honored institutions. The town of Lithgow was quickly flooded with scabs and policemen, all armed and evidently instructed in the modern art of strike-breaking.

With the adoption of the usual strike-breaking methods, the usual "riot" was worked up, and Scully, Haynes, Williams, and Hutton were punished in the interests of the Messrs. Hoskins and "Law and Order." The Lithgow affair rather surprised unionists who had a few months before listened to impassioned denunciations of the leg-ironing Act by the men who were now governing the State and "dealing it out" to the strikers, and they demanded that the Government should fulfill its pre-election promise to repeal the "Coercion Act."

During the current year, the Ministry set about fulfilling its promise to repeal the old Act and introduce a new one, and Mr. Beeby, as Minister for Labour and Industry, took in hand the drafting and passing of the new Act. Mr. Beeby, with Messrs. Holman, Griffiths, and other ministers, were all men who had graduated in the Labor school, and on many occasions, before ministerial office entered their ambitious dreams, they had even declared that they were Socialists of the very reddest kind. From such men, the Labor voters expected great things, and though the Ministry, very soon after taking office, declared that they intended to legislate for and represent all classes, the rank and file never doubted Messrs. Beeby and Co.

The Ministers' announcement that they intended to represent all classes, was received quietly by the party and its press, this paper being the solitary protestant, but the employing class and its press were not so inactive, with the result that the new Act contained more provisions hostile to unionists and favourable to the master class than the old one. And the new Act, being drafted by men who know the working class position better than their predecessors did when they drafted the old Act, is a more finished strike-breaking instrument than it was.

The old Act could be nullified to some extent by men refusing to pay fines and going to gaol, but the new Act decrees that when a striker is fined any sum up to £50, he cannot refuse to pay and go to gaol. Instead of giving the striker the alternative of a sentence of imprisonment, the Government can seize his weekly wages where he works until the whole amount of the fine and costs has been paid. The Strikers' Union can be made to pay £20 of every fine inflicted. A union may be fined £1000

for aiding another unionist on strike. A unions funds may be seized, including its benefit, death, and funeral funds. An individual cannot speak in favor of a strike, or give money to strikers unless he is liable to imprisonment. In fact, the whole Act must have been carefully drafted with a view to rendering strikes impossible and strikers powerless.

Mr. Beeby's lead has been quickly followed in other States. In Queensland, "The Industrial Peace Bill" follows the fundamental features of Mr. Beeby's Act. In South Australia "The Industrial Arbitration Bill" is along the same lines, and deals with picketing in strike time in a very drastic manner. It provides that—

Any person who (a) attends at or near any workshop, factory, place of business, or other place where an industrial dispute is taking place, or is threatened or impending, or has taken place, or at or near the residence or place of business of any person, and (b) induces or attempts to induce any other person to take part in such industrial dispute, or in a lock-out or strike, or to do or abstain from doing any act, matter, or thing whereby any party to such industrial dispute, or any other person, either directly or indirectly, interested therein, or connected therewith, may or might be injured in his trade, business, or calling, shall be liable to a penalty not exceeding twenty pounds, or to imprisonment, with or without hard labor, for a term not exceeding three months.

Boycotting and black-listing are prohibited in the following terms:—

While an industrial dispute or a lock-out or strike is taking place, or is threatened or impending, or after it is concluded, any association, whether a party to such dispute, lock-out, or strike, or not, or any officer or member thereof, which or who (a) induces or attempts to induce any person not to deal with, or not to employ, or not to work for, any other person who is or was a party to such industrial dispute, or lock-out, or strike; or (b) directly or indirectly interferes with the free carrying on of the business, trade or calling of any person who is or was, a party to such industrial dispute, or lock-out, or strike, or any other person, either directly or indirectly, interested therein or connected therewith, shall be liable to a penalty in the case of an association not exceeding five hundred pounds, and of an individual not exceeding twenty pounds.

In the interests of the landlords the South Australian Bill expressly excludes agriculture in its definition of "industry," and the Queensland Bill excludes agricultural pursuits from the industries scheduled to the Bill. The sugar workers being more militant are included.

The penalty for breach of an award in the Queensland Bill is not exceeding £500 for an association, £250 for an employer, and £10 for an employee. In the South Australian Bill the figures are £250, £100, and £10 respectively. Injunctions may be obtained with imprisonment to follow, as in this State. The Queensland Bill provides for penalties being a charge on wages, and in South Australia all wages over £2 in the case of a married man, widower, or widow with a child under 21, and over £1 in the case of any other person, are to be withheld till the penalties are paid. Both Bills make provision for the making of a "common rule."

In regard to strikes and lockouts the South Australian Bill follows section 44 of the New South Wales Act in providing penalties in the case of any strike or lock-out. In each case they are not exceeding £500, or three months' imprisonment. The Queensland Bill adopts a new method. It follows one feature of the Canadian law, in providing that a strike or lock-out is unlawful in connection with public utilities until a compulsory conference has been called by the Judge, and proved abortive, and therefore, until 14 days notice in writing of the intention to lock-out or strike has been given to the Registrar, and a secret ballot (to be taken by the Registrar) has been taken amongst the employers or employees, and has resulted in favour of a strike or lock-out. In the case of other industries, the compulsory conference need not be called, but the 14 days' notice and secret ballot are obligatory. Public utilities are defined as including gas, electricity, the supply of water for domestic purposes, and milk, flour, or bread for domestic consumption, the slaughter or supply of meat for domestic consumption, and the getting, sale, or delivery of coal or other fuel for any purpose. The penalties for breach of these provisions are £1000 in the case of an association, and £50 for a person. The South Australian Act includes a provision that an industrial dispute shall not be deemed to have ceased on the ground that, in consequence of such dispute, the relationship of employer and employee has ceased. This point has been raised both in the Federal Court and the Supreme Court in this State, and the provision removes all doubt on the matter.

As matters now stand there are three States in the Commonwealth with ample provisions for crippling the old craft unions and destroying the right to strike, and these provisions are due to the inventive genius of such political Labor leaders as Messrs. Beeby and Holman. What the unionists and the Labor Government supporters will do about it remains to be seen, but with Trades Halls Councils and Political Labor Parties led by ambitious politicians anxious to become members of Parliament, the result may be guessed. The Party in power can laugh at the rank and file, and say, as Mr. Beeby did recently:

"If Mr. Bowling has made up his mind to use his influence to prevent the carrying out of the law, I presume he does so knowing what the consequences will be."

Having perfected his machinery for breaking strikes and coercing strike leaders, Mr. Beeby can safely disclose the iron hand of despotic tyranny. It took the workers 20 years hard fighting to put Mr. Beeby and his colleagues into power, and now they have their reward in this drastic coercion act, the consequences of which will be felt as long as the party lasts. No Liberal government was ever capable of thinking out and passing a scheme so fatal to labor as this, but they will not be slow to copy it and profit by the work of such experts as Messrs. Beeby and Holman. These gentlemen, with their colleagues, have furnished the master class with abundant cheap labor by means of immigration, and when the carefully planned attack on the workers develops, and labor begins to resist, there will be this new coercion act to put them down.

We are sorry for the rank and file of the political labor party, they have been so badly sold, but we hope that no movement to turn labor governments out of office will succeed for a few years to come. Their leaders are doing good work in destroying their blind faith in politics, politicians, and sectional unionism. It would be unfortunate if that work should be interrupted before it is completed. The workers have to learn to rely on themselves and develop their industrial organization, and they can only do this after the belief in political leaders has been destroyed. Were the labor governments to be turned out at the next elections, the devout and fanatical would at once claim that they had not had a fair trial, and a new struggle would at once be entered upon to secure a larger majority.

When the charming illusion that some political saviour is going to emancipate them has been destroyed, the workers will commence to study Socialist Economics and Industrial Organization. Until that time arrives, Socialists can only help them by pointing out what their political leaders are doing to them and asking them how they like it.

### Economic Discontent

And its Remedy.

By Father Thomas J. Hagerty.

Is there no balm in Gilead for all this world-wide tragedy of poverty, and pain? Is there no satisfying answer to the cry of discontent which, from shore to shore, echoes throughout this fair land of ours? Must we take the purely local text of the Gospel and, stretching it through the ages, assume that the poor we must have always with us? Shall there never be surcease of hunger and want for the wearied muscles and toil-worn minds of men? Has the Creator liked this wondrous earth, with plenty simply to mock the suffering of millions of His creatures? Has He, by any special dispensation of His Providence, given to a few men the right to rob the race of food, and gladness, and art, and song? Is it of imperative necessity that delicate women and children should be forced out of the sanctuary of the home to battle for bread and meat in the rough arena of factory and shop? Is there no hope on this side of the grave, and must the workman be content with the narrow limits of a joyless life in this world with the promise of happiness only in a world to come? Surely the God of Heaven is also the God of earth; and He has not made the world so beautiful with interlacing lights on land and sea, with rare melodies in hill and dale with ear and eye and tongue and touch to tremble and vibrate in conscious rapture of the unspeakable grandeur of His work, merely that the favoured few of the sons of men may be languidly stirred thereby and the great mass of humanity shut out therefrom by the blank wall of hopeless poverty and toil.

After all these centuries of progress there is certainly a remedy somewhere, a remedy wide enough in its scope to embrace all conditions of men and of such imperative truth and efficacy as to solve every doubt and difficulty. The remedy lies in the ownership of the means of subsistence by an intelligently cohesive organization of all the people and the common proprietorship of the machinery of production and distribution to the end that arts and sciences and all the agencies of happiness may be developed in the equal interests of humanity.

No matter how measurable may be their differences of energy and capacity, of mind and muscle, and of knowledge and skill, all men are fundamentally equal. Their social independence makes them so. The physician who writes a prescription for his patient is drawing upon the services of thousands of his fellow-men in that simple act. The paper which he uses is the product of the paper mill which quarrymen, miners, moulders, wood cutters, stone masons, bricklayers, hod carriers, plasterers, plumbers, machinists, painters, glass workers, electricians, engineers, teamsters, and scores of other trades have combined to build. The gathering of the raw material in widely divergent places, the process of making the paper, the machines for rolling out the pulp and cutting it into definite shapes, represent the co-operative thought and cleverness of many minds and hands. The railroads for carrying it from

the mill to the wholesale paper dealers and from them to retail dealers are the finished product of countless kinds of labour and their operation calls into activity hundreds of men from the clerk in the superintendent's office to the section hand on the road. The printing of the physician's name and office hours as the head of the paper carries his indebtedness to his fellow men back through all the stages of the art from Merghenthaler to Gutenberg and the Phoenicians. The men who mine the lead and copper for the types, the artists who design the fonts, the mechanics who cut the dies, the founders who cast them, and the workers who arrange them in small or large fonts ready for transportation to the printer, all give their share to the making of the prescription blank. But the physician's dependence upon his fellow men does not end here. In order intelligently to write his prescription, he must be able to make a correct diagnosis of his patient's disease and know the therapeutic value of the drugs suitable to the case. And since he cannot, in the limits of a single lifetime, acquire such knowledge by personal research into all the specialised fields of medicine, he must make use of the generalised results of the botanist, the chemist, the physiologist, the anatomist, the biologist, the bacteriologist and the specialist in every ill to which flesh is heir. Furthermore, for the purity of the drugs and the accuracy of their compounding he must rely upon the manufacturing and retail druggists, and through them, upon men of every race who, in India or Africa, Asia or America, gather minerals and herbs in smiling valleys, on dangerous mountain sides or in the solitude of tangled forests. Meanwhile, numberless hands are deftly engaged in making his clothes, shoes, furniture, books, and instruments in order that he may be free to devote his time and services to suffering humanity. Through his own unaided efforts it would be absolutely impossible for him to begin with the raw materials of the earth and, after travelling hundreds of miles to collect them and spending years and years in digging out the ore, chopping down the trees, and devising means of transportation, construct and operate the machinery for their conversion into all the things thus supplied him through the united efforts of his fellow men in every part of the globe.

Manifestly, then, we have co-operation, or Socialism, in production. If each man were to work apart and only for himself in a disjointed, haphazard fashion on the principle of "every man for himself and devil take the hindmost," we would clearly have Anarchy in production. Since, therefore, all men are necessary to one another in the functioning of the social organism, all men should share alike in the distribution of the products of society. In other words, Socialism in production postulates as a logical conclusion of justice Socialism in distribution.

This conclusion becomes indisputable when we consider that labour is the source of all wealth and the measure of all values. It matters not whether the labour be employed in grinding lenses for the big Lick Observatory or in digging drains to carry off the waste stuff whose stagnation would endanger the health of the community, for the wealth created in either case is determined by the amount of labour expended and not by the utility of the work performed; for while labour is always absolute, utility is always relative. The value resides only in labour. The great Lick telescope would be wholly worthless to a town threatened by an epidemic of typhoid fever through defective drainage; whereas, on the other hand, the drains would be entirely useless to the astronomer in fixing the orbit of Jupiter. The track-walker who tightens the plates and spikes wherever he finds a loose rail and keeps a sharp lookout for bad places in the road, performs a labour which is just as valuable to the travellers on the railroad as the services of the train despatcher who keeps account of the schedules and orders the freight on a siding to give a clear track to the thundering "Limited" on its fifty miles an hour dash across the continent; and the labour of the section-gang is just as essential to the safety of the passengers as the work of the train crew. Although the stone cutter may not need the assistance of the doctor, the gardener who supplies him with vegetables may be sick; and thus, indirectly but nevertheless truly, the stone cutter and the doctor exchange their labour through the social medium. One labour is as useful to society as another. All differences of talent and skill are equalised in the totality of the social product. Very often the cleverest machinist cannot tell a field of oats from a field of wheat, or hold a plough in the furrow for a dozen straight feet. All this knowledge of steam pressure and a tensile resistance would be of no avail in handling a balky horse or treating a sick cow. In matters of sub-soiling planting and harvesting, he would be the clumsiest unskilled labourer. The Assyriologist, who has familiarised himself after ten years of patient research with the manners and laws of ancient Babylon and who reads the Tel-el-Amarna tablets as easily as we do our newspapers, would find himself as helpless as an infant if he had to cut out and make for himself a dress suit



## Melbourne Notes.

### Unionists Locked Out, Scabs Fill Their Places.

#### Organization to Reduce Wages.

BY J. E. WILSON.

For over fifteen weeks a lock-out has been in progress at D. Mitchell and Co.'s cement works, at Burnley-street, Richmond, the locked-out wage-slaves having had the courage to demand an improvement, of the conditions under which they had to work. At first Mitchell and Co. sought to smooth matters over by offering a section of the men 6d per day extra to continue on the old lines, but failing to break the solid front shown by all unionists concerned, immediately got in touch with the scab Napoleon, Mr. J. T. Packer, with the result that a number of scabs are now being employed where formerly unionists slaved and toiled, and the lock-out has every appearance of being a protracted one, while there is even (despite the desire for peace, at any price, on the part of a large section of the Trades Hall) a possibility of the trouble involving other trades.

One lesson that is being learned by young and old, male and female, is that despite Mr. Packer's claim that his union (better known as the Independent Workers' Federation) is not out to reduce wages, is how utterly worthless the word of this leader of strike-breakers and Pinkerton's embryo really is, since Mr. Packer wrote to the firm in question offering to supply them with men at 8s per day; in other words, at 1s per day less than that demanded by members of the U.L.U.

That anyone should come forward, willing to scab, is lamentable indeed; but that anyone understanding the union movement, etc., should become the willing tool of the Melbourne Plutes, a traitor to the soldiers of industry, has given the writer the impression that Judas Iscariot was a gentleman compared to such a modern, moral mongrel.

The decision of the Legislative Executive Council that the sentence of death passed on Allan Moore, and James MacDonald, be altered to imprisonment for life, with three floggings, of fifteen strokes with the cat-o-nine tails, has caused quite a wordy warfare in the columns of even the Plute Press, writers under the nom de plume of "X. Y. Z." "Bible Christian," etc., displaying their brutal tendencies by clamoring for the carrying out of the said sentence.

As regards both men, anyone with a vestige of common-sense will readily admit they are both the victims of circumstances, the one a burglar, the other a sex maniac.

Now, so far as Allan Moore (burglar) is concerned, he is more to be respected, in my opinion, than the shareholders in the Mount Lyell death trap, where upwards of 50 men lost their lives, as he took considerable risk when on an expedition of plunder, which is something that cannot be said for the modern brigands of industry who rob the community at the point of the economic pistol, knowing that behind them stand judges, courts, and parliaments, while they do so, and whose pilfering tendencies cause more heart burning, more misery, sorrow and pain than a thousand Allan Moore's.

As regards the other victim, revolting as his crime undoubtedly is, we have to remember, as rational men and women, he is undoubtedly a sex maniac—in other words, he is suffering from one of the worst forms of disease, and while we recognise the necessity of placing him where he can do no harm, we should emphatically protest against the brutal sentence imposed, which can serve no useful purpose if carried into effect.

That "X. Y. Z." "Bible Christian," etc., should clamour for the carrying out of this infamous sentence, is surprising, they are believers in an ever-lasting Hell, where all and sundry, who reject the frightful creed of Christianity, shall be deathless convicts, shall spend eternity in unspeakable agony, and naturally accepting this fiendish doctrine of eternal punishment, not for the purpose of reforming, but for the purposes of purposeless punishment, they the adherents of a religion fit only for savages, conclude that although no good purpose can be served the sentence of uncivilized legislators should be carried into effect.

### Proletarian Ideas.

The ideas of the proletarian are regarded, therefore, as the materialization of the Socialist philosophy. The ideas of the proletarian are the ideas of Socialism; the aspirations of the proletarian are the aspirations of Socialism, the victory of Socialism is at once the triumph and the annihilation of the proletarian, for, by the institution of the Socialist state, the proletarian vanishes, he becomes translated into something different, namely, the citizen of a co-operative commonwealth.—Lewis.

When once society becomes a unified and organized association, the problem of poverty will vanish. The world contains enough, and much more than enough, for every human being.

in which to read a learned paper on the Summerian Conception of the Deity before some Oriental society.

(To be continued).

## The Red Flags of Revolt In New Zealand.

### Workers Enthusiastic and Militant Protest against the Jailing of Waihi Strikers.

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

All over New Zealand the workers are protesting against the policy of Waihi and the gaoling of the unionists. On Saturday, October 5, a great demonstration was held at Greymouth. It was organised by the miners and the Unionists and the Socialists of Runanga, Greymouth, Blackball, and other adjoining centres. There was little work in the Grey district that day. The writer was called by wire from the Buller to participate. The different trains poured the people into Greymouth in thousands. They came with "drums of revolution" rolling and red flags flying. The procession started at 5.30 o'clock. Four bands, innumerable banners, miners' unions, waterside men, general laborers, passive resisters, Socialists—there was never such a procession in Greymouth before. The banners proclaimed that Socialism alone would bring freedom; that tyrants had gaol'd our comrades but the workers would free them; that industrial solidarity would open the prison gates. Every man wore a card in his hat with the latter inscription; every woman had it pinned on her breast. Probably three thousand people marched, thousands lined the streets, thousands attended the outdoor meeting—addressed from the band rotunda. There was magnificent enthusiasm. Comrade Copper-smith, president of the Runanga miners, was chairman, and the speakers were: Rev. Ayrton—a Methodist parson who advocates industrial unionism and revolutionary Socialism; Tim Armstrong, secretary of the West Coast Laborers; Mark Fagan, secretary of the Refton miners; Finch, ex vice-president of the Federation of Labor; R. Semple, organizer, F. of L.; H. E. Holland, Australian Socialist Party; Mrs. Catelow and Mrs. McTaggart. Two splendid women Socialists from Runanga, resolutions were unanimously carried, and at the end of three hours the meeting disbanded with ringing cheers for the men in gaol and for the men and women still valiantly fighting at Waihi. On the following Monday the silly Greymouth papers came out without a line of any sort concerning the demonstration.

Next evening Sunday, Semple and the writer addressed another enthusiastic meeting in the Miners' Hall at Rimanga, and during the week Semple left for the Buller, where a successful demonstration was held on Saturday last, while the writer, along with Armstrong and Osborne, of the Laborers, proceeded to Bealey Flat and Otira, where the Midland Railway workers downed tools for a day in order that they might demonstrate against the gaoling of the Waihi men. The Bealey Flat meeting involved a trip each way through the Olira Gorge, and the demonstration was held at the main camp, with great snow-clad hills rising all around and re-echoing the speakers' voices. At Otira a local publican offered £2 for the meeting to be held at his hotel. We held it a mile and a half away in the open air. The rain fell heavily throughout, but the audience never budged. For two hours they stood in the rain and listened to the speakers, and carried the resolutions, and cheered and cheered for the strikers and the prisoners. I guess when the crash comes some of those railway men will be heard from.

Back from Otira to Blackball late Saturday night, and good meetings—exceptionally good meetings—on Sunday and Tuesday nights, despite the consistency of the rain; and then a final good-bye to my good comrades of the Royers family, whose guest I have been privileged to be. Sunday after next, October 27, sees the end of my West Coast tour—and then my way lies back to Christchurch and the East Coast, and on from there to Wellington.

Next week I shall write of the coming crash on the industrial field and some of the incidents in connection therewith. It's a marvellous tale that will be told when the Waihi struggle is over—a tale of tyranny and oppression, a tale of treachery from without and from within, with a wondrous lesson for the workers organised and the workers unorganised.

### The Class Struggle.

Where it becomes clear to the average man that his chance of a decent livelihood and his sole opportunity for the advancement of his family is dependent upon the advancement of his class, it is clear that the class struggle, upon which, as we have seen, socialism lays such emphasis, is not far away, even if it is not actually at the doors.—Lewis.

The measure of the masses of mankind who depend upon others for labor, as a market, is the wages paid them. When a few own the nation they must employ all the rest. When all are employees how will it be possible to sell goods at prices above the cost of the labor that creates them? To whom could they be sold? Capitalists well understand this self-destructing element of their system, and hence their herculean efforts to capture and control any territory that offers any real or temporary relief.—Richardson.

## Socialism and Laborism.

### Propaganda Outback.

#### A Shed Hand Effectively Uses the "The International Socialist" to Rouse up the Workers.

Tinnenburra Station,  
via Cunnamulla, Q.

Dear Comrade,—

As I leave here in a few days, please do not send any more "International Socialists" till I give you my new address. The article about the Coercion Act in N.S.W. created a little disgust of the N.S.W. Labor Government here, a little distrust as to the correctness—the word exaggeration was used—of the summary of the Act given in the "International Socialist." Most men evaded any discussion, I think wrongly, because it was against "Labor," and they did not want to hear anything about it. They acted like an ostrich is said to do when he sees himself lost—they put, figuratively speaking, their heads in the sand. I wanted to discuss the matter openly, so I read the enclosed letter out to the shed hands, and then gave it to the shearers' Rep. with nearly the same result. The Rep. told me that the Socialism I advocated was too advanced. He liked to have even more "milk" so that they could pay all election expenses out of Union funds! There would not be a better job in the country than the politician's, and nothing worse than the unionist's.

Then I called a meeting, few shearers being there. To place them in a better position, I asked one of them to be chairman, and he accepted.

I proposed—

1. That we protest against the N.S.W. Coercion Act. Carried, 17 Unionists out of 23 in favor.

2. To withhold further support to Labor candidates at elections out of Union funds. Carried, only 2 in favor.

3. To express non-confidence in the Queensland "Worker" for not having said a single word about this Coercion Act.—Defeated.

The result is, you see, meagre; but it is something. As I do not know how much room there is in our paper, I enclose, first, the original letter I addressed to the men; second, the protest.

At the same time I sent the protest to the Queensland "Worker," and asked that it be printed. Now, after everything at this meeting was settled, I showed it to our Rep. He got furious, and threatened to break off all friendship with me. He would, he said, write to the "Worker" that the meeting was only a farce (and he didn't even attend). The other chap I wanted to countersign told me that the meeting was not attended by enough men, and he regarded it "only as a joke." This is argument from our opponents when they lose. Well, I regard it as more than a joke to suppress a meeting's decision in this way.

TO THE UNIONISTS, TINNENBURRA STATION, Q.

Tinnenburra, 17/10/12.

Fellow Workers,—

Up till now the Labor candidates have been financially supported by the Union to my knowledge. With what result? The New South Wales new Coercion Act says enough. Do you call this treachery? I think there can only be one opinion about it.

But this remark aside, the fact remains that the Union has been a good milk cow for the Labor politicians at election time.

Now, if the Union is a milk cow, to whom belongs this cow? Who feeds it? I think it belongs to the Unionists, and they feed it every year by paying into the Union funds. But as shown above, someone else gets a lot of the milk.

As the matter stands now, do you intend to continue to allow this somebody else to milk your cow, your Union?

It seems to be clear now, why, at the last Conference re Amalgamation, the price of a ticket was proposed to be considerably more than before—£1. So there will be more milk, more money. And considering the clause in the above-mentioned N.S.W. Act that makes the Union liable to pay for the Unionist, the famous "Preference to Unionists" stands in a different light. There would be nobody to pay for a man who is not a Unionist.

Now I draw your attention to "Minutes Annual Reports and Balance Sheets," page 1, vol. 2. It says there: "The Charleville Branch of the A.W.U.—

Resolved: "That the action of the N.S.W. Minister for Works in blacklisting the men who struck for higher rates of pay at the Pottery sewerage works is considered by this meeting to be a high-handed, tyrannical policy, savoring of the worst days of Capitalistic oppression."

After this condemnatory resolution has been passed, no special imagination is required to see the grief of the men, to see that they had awakened, at any rate partially, regretted that they had contributed, and would withhold further donations or contributions to these men.

And now turn to page 9, column 1, of the same book. There the same Union, Longreach Branch—

"Resolved: That the sum of £25 be granted to Payne towards his election expenses."

"That in future all endorsed candidates,

State or Federal, on application be advanced £25." But more than that—and that all arrangements in connection with the campaign be made a month prior to election."

Please to consider: Is there any logic in it, first to condemn and then to support? And right here I ask again: Do you intend to continue to allow someone else to milk your cow—your Union?

If not, there is, among others, this way open to you. Call a meeting of all Unionists here on the spot in Tinnenburra, before we have gone in all directions, and send the "Worker" an energetic protest against this sort of thing.

We all know how these resolutions to spend money in townships are carried. A few, comparatively, some travellers just in town and some locals, often small employers, capitalists themselves, carry nearly every old thing the officials move.

But now another question. I said just now, send in a resolution to the "Worker"—I might have better added the words "and to all Unions also," but I said so because the "Worker" is the official organ of the Union.

The official organ of the Union you expect to inform you of all happenings injurious to the working class. Well, did you ever see anything in the "Worker" about the new N.S.W. Coercion Act? The Act I was pleased to show extracts from in the "International Socialist." I did not, but I might have been blind every time I looked through the "Worker." But in spite of this temporary blindness I noticed on page 9 of "Minutes Annual Reports" this resolution at the Longreach Branch of the A.W.U.:

"Resolved—That this meeting has the fullest confidence in the management of the 'Worker'."

Words fail me to express what I think about anybody's confidence, or about any body who has confidence after this N.S.W. Coercion Act has never been mentioned in the "Worker." Confidence! Many confidence tricks may have been played, but still have confidence! Impossible!

How many men may have heard up till now of the N.S.W. Coercion Act if no paper prints it—excepting the "International Socialist," a paper that fights as no other paper does for the workers, and finds so little support among them. How few would hear of such things should this paper be suppressed as was threatened, and as was actually tried about six months ago, against the Italian Socialist paper, "L'Asino."

But what is to be done in this matter? Well, seeing that the contribution to the "Worker" is for a while secured out of your Union money, I can for the time being only suggest to carry a no-confidence motion.

I feel so sorry and so sick about these things that I draw your attention to another few buckets of milk (£3) your cow—your Union—has to give. Look at page 9 of vol. 1 of "Minutes Annual Reports." Look for yourselves.

In conclusion: How long will we be led (sheep and cattle are led) by "leaders"? Shall we take things into our own hands and discard "leaders," and instead of them hear instructors and educators (books and even pamphlets will do splendidly) and give our instructions, our orders to our administrators, orders which they have to carry out. I appeal to you as men to weigh the questions touched upon impartially, unprejudiced, as the gravity of them demands.

Yours O.M.

SHED HAND.

Note. If anyone doubts the correctness of the "International Socialist's" summary of the N.S.W. Coercion Act No. 125, let the Rep. send an inquiring telegram to Sydney, reply prepaid. In at least two days everybody will be sure. If then the "International Socialist" told a lie I will pay the costs and 5s. or 10s. to the Charleville Hospital. But if the extract is found to be correct, then the doubters, the men who did not believe in it, pay the costs, and 5s. or 10s. costs, to the "International Socialist" as a reward for its good service in the interests of the working class. Of course the inquiring telegram must be sent to an impartial person, neither Laborite nor Socialist.—O.M.

### PROTEST.

At a meeting held on October 17, 1912, at Tinnenburra Station, Queensland, 17 Unionists out of 23 of the A.W.U. protested energetically against the new Coercion Act just passed by the present Labor Government of N.S.W.

J. J. SMITH, Chairman.  
Countersigned: T. Darcy.

### Giles and the Militarists.

In a letter to a Sydney comrade Mr. Giles Sen. says that his son is likely to be sent from Broken Hill to a Sydney reformatory. If such is the case it should open the eyes of the workers who support the Conscription Act. Here is a law which gives the militarist power to take the boy from his parents and send him to some distant place where he can be punished, browbeaten, and coerced with impunity. This law is administered by leaders of the labor party, supported by the rank and file in the unions and leagues, and approved by the labor press. If the workers were alive to their own welfare, if they were in the least class-conscious, their political leaders would not dare to do such things to them. As it is, they are treated like sheep, and they bear it like sheep.



**The Prisoners' Bench.***In the Court Room at Lawrence, Mass.*To JOSEPH J. ETTOR,  
By Arturo Giovannitti.

Passed here, all wrecks of the tempestuous mains  
Of life have washed away the tides of time;  
Rags of bodies and souls, furies and pains,  
Horror and passions awful, yet sublime.

All passed here to their doom. Nothing remains  
Of all the tasteless dregs of sin and crime  
But stains of tears, and stains of blood and stains  
Of the inn's vomit and the brothel's grime.

And now we, too, must sit here, Joe. Don't dust  
These boards on which our wretched brothers fell;  
They're still clean—there's no reason for disgust;  
For the far millionaire's revolting stench  
Is not here, nor the preacher's saintly smell—  
And the judge,—he never sat upon this bench.

**The Socialist Postbag.***"The Silent Socialist" (Taabinga Village):—*

Dear Comrade: You will find enclosed, postal notes for six shillings to help you to keep the Red Flag flying. I, for one, will help you all I can. The only thing I am afraid of is that the "International Socialist" is going to set me on fire before the next Federal Elections. I had a shot at Prince Fisher at the last Federal election over militarism, and I am going to have another when he comes this way again. The reason I call him "Prince" is that Fisher jails the Socialist leaders' boys: Prince Bismark, of Germany, jailed the Socialist leaders.

Yours fraternally,

"The Silent Socialist" is ready for action when the Federal election campaign starts. Fired with International enthusiasm, he is ready for the big fight against militarism which is sure to be waged under the Red Flag during the next few months. His six shillings will enable the "International Socialist" to send six shots into the enemy's ranks, and as our artillery never misses, those six shots are sure to tell. The worst feature of this battle is that we are short of such ammunition, while the enemy has plenty. All the forces of the State and the plutocracy are at his disposal. In spite of this, we are sure to win in the end. In our army, all the most intelligent men and women are fighting. Our "Intelligence Department" is superior to our enemy's, and we have the best marksmen with us. All we want is the necessary ammunition. Send that in and help to rout the militarists.

J. M. (Mt. Chalmers):—

Dear Comrade: Enclosed is five shillings for Paper Fund. You can't beat the "International Socialist" for propaganda work. 'Twould be a pity if it went under. I think that if its existence is jeopardised at any time, and the position put before the branches, isolated members, and sympathisers, we all could stretch a point to ensure its keeping above board. I belong to the siwash or labor party union here, but have not attended the meetings. I will do so, and see what can be done, though as regards militancy in this particular district it is a negation, being the dumping ground for King's men reserve gents, etc., still in the pay or dole of the British Government, by way of immigration.

Yours fraternally,

("J.M." is right, 'twould indeed be a pity if the "International Socialist" went under. It would be a thousand pities and a disaster to Socialism in the Commonwealth. Its value as a means of propaganda cannot be overestimated, and it behooves all who value its work to help it all they can for the next few months. We do not like to be always asking for assistance to keep it going, and many times make no appeal when help is urgently needed. If every earnest reader would send a shilling or two in for the Press Fund during the next few weeks, a vast amount of good propaganda work, could be done between this and the coming elections, and if every militant would get an additional subscriber the paper would be sure of a long and successful career. Donations to the Press Fund are very acceptable, but "subs." are most welcome. Every new "sub." tells of propaganda, the spread of knowledge and the growth of the movement. The "saints" assure us that there is great rejoicing in heaven over one repentant sinner, and in this office there is similar rejoicing over every new subscriber—especially if he comes from the camps of our enemies.)

D. H. (Orange):—

Dear Comrade: Enclosed please find ten shillings. Put me down for a six months' subscription to the "International Socialist" and let the balance go to the Press Fund. Also let me know if there is any newsagent here selling thou paper. I have lately been a Laborite, but after reading your paper and getting in touch with the movement, I have written to old friends in Queensland telling them things about the "Labour Party" which really are not fit for publication even in a revolutionary paper.

Yours fraternally,

(That short note has the genuine ring, and illustrates the need for comrades everywhere to keep busy. There are thousands of Laborites like D.H., who are ready for Socialism, and who only want to get hold of

this paper to find what they want. The Laborite press, like the Capitalist press, will not expose the duplicity of the party politicians, for they are compelled to live by hiding the devious doings of their own party and magnifying the lapses of the Liberals. The "International Socialist" tells the whole truth about both political parties, and lets the worker judge whether either is any use to him. Workers, push the "International Socialist," as D.H. is doing. Write to your friends about it. Ask them to become subscribers, and give its contents earnest consideration. You don't know how many you may convert by pushing the paper. Get busy, and keep busy.

**A.S.P. News & Notes.****Melbourne Branch A.S.P.**

On Sunday evening Alf. Wilson delivered a most interesting address on Martin Luther. There was an excellent attendance and some excellent discussions.

The first picnic held under our auspices was unfortunately not favoured with good weather, with the result that those who journeyed to Heidelberg, returned about 3 o'clock to the party headquarters, where games and dancing was indulged in to the pleasure of young and old alike.

On Wednesday, the party's General Meeting was held, about 40 members being present. The monthly financial report was read and unanimously adopted; important correspondence was also dealt with, and four new members in the persons of Edward Birk, Joseph Nemec, Charles Peters, and Edward Kruger were enrolled. All were given a hearty reception.

On Friday our veteran battler, G. Jeffrey, held forth at S. Melbourne markets on his own, receiving an attentive hearing. A great drawback, however, to the meeting was the fact that our usual supply of International Socialists had not come to hand.

All the other party activities continue to improve, and some new voices have been added to the party choir. The party's headquarters have also been nicely painted, and otherwise improved, and a special effort is being made by all comrades to popularise same.

Next Sunday Tom Mottram, U.L.U. organiser, will be the speaker at our headquarters, and a large muster is anticipated.

J. R. WILSON, Hon. Sec.

**Westralia.**

On Sunday evening, October 20th, at 7 o'clock, a mass meeting of Socialists and Trade Unionists, was held at the corner of Barrack and Murray Streets, Perth. On the class war in New Zealand and the jailing of Unionists at Waihi.

The Secretary (T. Gibson) was the chairman, Coms. M. Miller, A. A. Rutherford, and M. O'Shannassy, being the speakers to a very large and attentive audience. The following resolution was moved by Com. Rutherford:—

"That this mass meeting of workers of Perth, W. Australia, strongly condemns the action of the New Zealand Government in sending a large body of police to Waihi, for the purpose of bludgeoning the workers there into submission, thus demonstrating again, that the capitalists, aided by police brutality, are determined either to starve the workers or baton them into submission. We therefore call upon the Government of N.Z. to immediately release all comrades who have been placed in the Bastille for daring to assert their manhood, by striking against the tyrannies of organised Capitalism."

Com. Rutherford dealt trenchantly with the class war, which exists, in a very convincing and decisive speech, and by the time he had finished had the ever increasing crowd, aroused to the murderous intentions of the "executive of capitalism," better known to-day as Government. The workers fairly appreciated, and continually applauded the closing words of the speaker in his appeal for solidarity.

Comrade M. Miller seconded the resolution. Our Comrade is the G.O.M. of the Perth Branch of the A.S.P., better known as the veteran of the Eureka Stockade in Ballarat. He is just as revolutionary to-day as he was on that memorable Sunday morning. This venerable champion of freedom, carries his 80 years as well as he carries his mission to humanity. He explained to the meeting the villainous attempt of the Waihi swindlers, and their intentions for a single manned popper, and concluded a most powerful speech amidst tremendous applause.

Comrade O'Shannassy, from Northam, supported the resolution in a very brilliant

and eloquent, but limited address. His opinion expressed being that despotism is unjust to everybody, including the despot, high hopes, being once held of democracy, but democracy to-day being simply the bludgeoning of the people, by some of the people, for and in the interests of some of the people.

The resolution was then put to the meeting, and every hand in the vast assembly shot up, to show their entire accord with the resolution.

The Chairman took round his hat for some practical support, receiving 35/- to assist the strikers. The stillness of the "Saw-beth" was broken, by three ringing cheers for the men on strike, followed by three more for that valiant organiser Bob Semple. It must have fairly shocked the wowers in the neighbouring churches half a mile away. At 8 o'clock we adjourned to the Branch meeting hall, the Literary Institute, where Coms. Miller and Rutherford, were billed to speak: "On the Class War." Com. Gibson again chaired the meeting. One of the best meetings held in Perth, and both lecturers excelled all expectations. Com. O'Shannassy again bringing up the rear, in supporting the following resolution, which Com. Rutherford and Miller had moved and seconded, viz.:—"That this meeting of class conscious Socialists and trade unionists fear that the plutocratic Government of America are bent upon the assassination of Comrades Arturo, Giovannitti and Ettor, members of the I.W.W. of America, charged by the capitalistic court for the murder of a working class girl, 'shot by the police.' The above men are simply guilty of organising a gigantic and successful strike, demanding from the masters of the mills of Mass., U.S.A. a living wage and better conditions. The tactics of the American Government bear a close analogy to the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate Com. Bill Haywood, and still more closer to the successful murder of the ill-fated Chicago martyrs, and if those men are sent to the chair of death, the workers of the world will be held responsible. We call upon all men and women of the wage earning class to render their moral and potent might, to snatch our comrades from the cruel and merciless clutch of the unscrupulous and callous courts of the American plutocracy."

The faith of the Perth Branch of the A.S.P. is well founded, faith in our human powers, against any old traditional order of things, against all injustice, however venerable, or consecrated by generations of respectability, with a consciousness of a great mission, and faith in its fulfilment.

Yours in Revolt,

T. GIBSON,

Branch Secretary.

**Port Pirie.**

At a meeting of the Port Pirie Branch of the Australian Socialist Party, held on the 3rd instant, the following resolution was passed:—

"That this meeting views with alarm the increasing spirit of militarism, which is against the best interests of the workers, and further utters a strong protest against the present Defence Act, under the provisions of which boys of tender age are ruthlessly torn from their homes and gaoled, simply because they refuse to be taught the most efficient way of murdering the worker in times of industrial upheaval."

C. CESERE, Secretary.

**Newtown.**

After the chairman's address, an abnormally large gathering of people listened to Comrades Slade and Walsh, express Socialist views of great current economic questions of this and other lands. Our Comrades acted as the revolutionary organs of vocal expression, with their usual consciousness and simplicity. The people showed their approval of revolutionary advocacy by listening with attentiveness, with exception of a couple of interjections such as "what will you do?" and "who'd find work if you had no capitalists?" which were answered by our speakers to the satisfaction of apparently all, but the erudite interjectors themselves, whom we do not in any measure blame: for those are only questions that will present themselves to a man who fails to separate his mind from the present "order of things." It is noteworthy that our papers and pamphlets sold with unprecedented briskness at this Saturday night's meeting. On Sunday night a fairly good meeting was held here by Comrades Kilburn and Walsh, with their chairman. Literature was also well disposed of.

**Wollongong.**

A strong propaganda party journeyed to Wollongong last Saturday. The town had been well billed by Comrade Jones of Wollongong, with the result that a good audience assembled on Saturday night to hear the addresses. Comrades Riley, Roche, Denford, and McInnes delivered addresses which were well received.

**Sydney.**

Good propaganda meetings were held on Sunday last.

At the Domain meeting in the afternoon, Chambers, Jones, and Slade delivered vigorous addresses.

At Market street in the evening, Mandeno, Slade, and Brown spoke to a large and attentive audience.

At Park street Gordon, Whitmore, and Mandeno addressed a large and appreciative audience. Whitmore made good use of the Labor Government's Immigration Advertisement in the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST with the result that the paper sold out. Mandeno was also very effective, and his address was much appreciated by the audience.

**Leichhardt-Anandale.**

A good meeting was held here on Saturday night. Jones and Young were the speakers, and their addresses were well received by a good audience which showed its appreciation by purchasing every available copy of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIALIST. The paper is making the workers think in this stronghold of the wily politician, and vote-catchers are beginning to look serious.

**Balmain.**

As water wears away a stone, so does logic wear away prejudice. This was amply verified at Rozelle on Saturday night when we had a record crowd and a good sale of literature. The paper was in good demand. Comrade Moore was chairman, Sloan, Talbot, and Willis were the speakers.

A good meeting was held at Balmain on Sunday night Comrade Pickup in the chair. Sloan and Talbot delivered interesting addresses to an appreciative audience.

The Balmain Branch has decided to contest the seats of the Municipal Council at the next elections.

**Sydney Propaganda Fixtures.****SATURDAY.**

Rozelle—M. Moore, Bowen, Talbot.  
Leichhardt—Young, and Knight.  
Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn.

**SUNDAY.**

Afternoon: Domain, Quinton Chair, Brown, Jones, Slade, Mandeno.  
Evening: Market-street—Condren (Chair), Brown, Slade, Gordon, Whitmore.  
Park-st., Quinton, Jones, Mandeno, Chambers.  
Balmain—C. Moore, Talbot, Nelson.  
Newtown—Duffield, Walsh, Kilburn.  
Sunday Evening, Nov 10, Socialist Hall, Park-St., Com. Gordon Brown lectures.

**Socialist Publishing and Jobbing Plant.**

Amount previously acknowledged £22 19s. 6d.  
Received on Account: B.B. 4s, McKerley 5s, W.R.W. 2s 6d, Duncker 2s, A. Reeves 2s 6d, J.F. Martin 1s, J. Arday 1s, H. L. Denford 2s.  
Total £23 19s. 6d.

**Press and Maintenance Fund.**

Already acknowledged, £30 2s. 10d. Collected at Club Social 5s 11d, J. Ibbotson 5s, C. Bushell 1s, M. Sch 2s. Total £30 16s 9d.

**International Socialist Club.**

The adjourned Monthly General Meeting of the above Club will be held on Sunday Morning, Nov. 17, at 11, o'clock. K. G. DRUHMEI, Secretary.

**Anti-Militarist Postcards.**

1st. Series printed by the Marxian Press.

Set of Four 3d. Per doz 9d. Larger Quantities at 6d. per doz.

Cash must accompany all orders.

**Perth Branch.**

Australasian Socialist Party,  
Literary Institute, Hay Street.

Lectures are held at the Institute every Sunday evening at 8 p.m. Propaganda meetings held every Friday evening at the Railway Station at 8 p.m., Sunday afternoon at Esplanade at 3 p.m. Large quantities of Socialist Literature for sale at all meetings.—Thos. GIBSON, Sec. and Librarian, Stirling-St., Perth.

**Melbourne Branch**

Australasian Socialist Party,  
47 Victoria Street, Melbourne.

Lectures held at above address every Sunday evening at 7.30. Meetings at Smith-St., Fitzroy, and Markets, South Melbourne, every Friday evening. Members' Dance held every Saturday, commencing at 8 p.m.

J. R. WILSON, Secy.

**Sydney Branch.**

Australasian Socialist Party,  
37 PARK STREET, SYDNEY.

Lectures are delivered at the above address every Sunday and Wednesday evening, with musical and vocal items. Commencing at 8 p.m.

**"The Crime of Conscription"**

BY H. E. HOLLAND.

Per dozen, 1s.

Order from the Manager, 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney.

**JOB PRINTING.**

TRY THE MARXIAN PRESS.  
115 GOULBURN STREET, SYDNEY.

For Job Printing of Every Description at Shortest Notice. Estimates Free.

Printed and published by Henry Edmund Holland, for the Australasian Socialist Party, at 115 Goulburn-street, Sydney, New South Wales, Australia.